7005 – Naming Conventions - Best Practice Recommendations *(Page 1 of 2)*:

Naming Convention for all Network Devices: To better utilize ENMS, standardization is required on all network devices. This document describes the suggested SNMP naming convention.

SNMP System Name: The SNMP system name is used by ENMS to identify and sort the function/importance of a device in the network. The system name shall be in all lowercase letters with no spaces. The system name is broken into 4 sections, each of which has different options. Hyphens are to be used to separate each section. The final System Name will look like DI-DT-TI-CT:

1. Device Identification (DI)
   a. Multiple parts must be separated by a period (.)
   b. Site Identifier:
      i. The beginning of every DI / System Name.
      ii. Identify the location of the site:
         1. If the site is on the MAN, a building / location identification will be used.
         2. If the site is on the WAN, the city / county or some other physical location should be used.
         3. This field should not include a specific address.
         4. Examples:
            a. cdc, kews, sob, cpt, chr, lbr.
            b. paintsville, louisville, hardin.
   c. Device Name / function.
      i. Description of the devices functionality.
      ii. Use the name of the device if a core switch.
      iii. Include the cabinet / agency if specific to that organization.
      iv. Include standard abbreviations to describe functionality.
      v. Each entry must be preceded by a period.
         1. Examples:
            a. .can (Core Access Node), .pop (Point of Presence).
            b. .acc5fl (ACCess layer switch 5th floor).
            c. .fac (Finance and Administration Cabinet specific), .eppc (Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet specific).
            d. .bh (Bridgehead), .fw (Firewall).
            e. .wg (Wireless Gateway), .ap (Access Point).
            f. .rtr (routing device)
      vi. If there are multiple devices that share the same function, like dual firewalls, then add the numbers 1 and 2 at the end.
      vii. Can use multiple function abbreviations if applicable, separated by a period (.)
         1. Examples:
            a. .lbr.fw.bh (Labor Firewall Bridgehead)
            b. .eppc.fw1
            c. .eppc.bh2
            d. .fac.bh1
   d. Examples of Device Identification:
      i. sob.can (SOB Core Access Node)
      ii. cdc.8601 (CDC 8601)
      iii. lbr127.pop (Labor 127 Point of Presence)
      iv. cdc.lbr.bh.fw (Labor Bridgehead Firewall at CDC)
      v. hardin.kytc.d5 (Hardin KYTC District 5)
      vi. sob.fac.rtr (FAC routing device at SOB)
      vii. cdc.fac.rtr (FAC routing device at CDC)
      viii. lbsrp.parks.wg (Lake Barkley State Resort Park, Parks Wireless Gateway)
1. Device Type (DT).
   a. Hardware description.
   b. Examples:
      i. 8603, 8606, 8610.
      ii. 5520, 5530, 1648, 2526.
      iii. 1100, 1050, 1740, 1750, 1004.   *(Continued next page)*

        iv.   2700,1750
        v.   7220,7215,7220

2. Traffic Identifier (TI).
   a. Description of the type of traffic carried on the device.
   b. This is used to identify device supporting voice customers.
   c. Basic services:
      i. core – Is a core device and is assumed to be voice and data.
      ii. vpbx - VoIP PBX is directly connected.
      iii. vend - VoIP Endpoints or phones are connected.
      iv. voip - VoIP traffic is passed, but no voice equipment is directly connected.
      v. data – No VoIP traffic is passed by the device.
      vi. srvfm – Is on the server farm and is assumed to be voice and data.

3. Connection Type (CT).
   a. Connectivity description.
   b. If device is on the MAN, list the uplink device.
   c. If a WAN circuit, list the circuit ID.
   d. Must NOT include any periods.
   e. Examples:
      i. cdccan, sobcan, 86M1 (how it connects to the core)
      ii. kih2faxc0001 (circuit id)
      iii. dsl

Examples of this naming convention:
- sob.can-8606-core-M1M2 (SOB Core Access Node 8606 directly connected to a VoIP PBX.
- sob.acc5fl-5520-voipend-sobcan (SOB Access Switch on 5th Floor with VoIP Endpoints connected to the SOBCAN).
- sob.fac.rtr-5530-data-sobcan (SOB Revenue 5530 with no VoIP connected to the SOBCAN).
- chr.pop-1648-voip-86M2 (CHR building PoP 1648 carries VoIP traffic connected to 86M2).
- lbr127.pop-5530-voip-cdccan (Labor 127 PoP 5530 carries VoIP traffic connected to the CDCCAN).
- cpt.pop-1648-voip-86m1 (CPT PoP 1648 carries VoIP traffic).
- cdc.86m1-8610-core
- cdc.864a-8610-svrfm-86018602
- kews.fac.bh2-2600-core-86m2
- cdc.eppc.bh2-2600-core-86m2
- paintsville.chfs-1100-voip-kih2chfs0013
- kews.kytc.bh2-2600-core-86m2
- cdc.lbr.fw.bh-2700-core-cdccan

SNMP Location: This field, while recorded by ENMS, is not sent out with e-mail notifications. It should contain the street address and room location of the device. Include any information that will be needed to find the device. Also the serial number of the device will be put in this field as well for inventory purposes.

SNMP Contact: This field should contain the information of an on-site contact / phone number that can help. If the device is a core device, than the NetOps team would be listed. Otherwise it will contain local contact information. If the device is a PoP or WAN router servicing multiple agencies, it should include the agencies connected.

Network Device SNMP Sys_Name Format: **DI-DT-TI-CT**

Device Identification	Device Type	Traffic Identification	Connection Type
Site Identifier.name.function Could be multiple functions.	Hardware description.	Description of the type of traffic carried on the device.	Connectivity description (For WAN sites only)
sob.can cdc.8601 lbr127.pop cdc.lbr.bh.fw hardin.kytc.d5 cdc.eppc.fw1	8603, 8606, 8610. 5520, 5530, 1648, 2526. 1100, 1050, 1740, 1750, 1004 2700,1750 7220,7215,7220 Include 's' if it a stack of switches	core vpbx voip srvfm data	kih2faxc0001 dsl